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IT begins to look as if the officials who have instituted the Borden suit consider themselves rather than the woman to be on trial.

So long as the New York banks have \$14,420,000 in excess of the legal reserve, money cannot be scarce for those who can put up first-class security.

It looks as if Mayor Sullivan would be the victim of the hungry and very thirsty to whom he cannot give oflice. The ratio of the hungry to the fed is 100 to 1.

WORD comes from Hawaii that Minister Blount is weary of his task and would like to be relieved. It is no joke to pull down the American flag by anybody's direction.

THE men who are responsible for preventing the retunding of the maturing bonds at 4 per cent., last September, are the same citizens and officials who failed to defeat Commissioner Vonnegut last Saturday.

As soon as Secretary Carlisle learned that Mr. Thoebe, who came so near beating him for Congress in 1886 as a labor candidate, held a position in the immigrant service he turned him out without calling for a formal resignation.

THE Cleveland official who "would not have cared so much" if the victims of the Ford Theater disaster "had been pensioners instead of clerks," should be offered the leadership of the pension reformers of the Hoke Smith variety.

THE anti-Tillman Democrats in Charleston, S. C., will not vote to have one of the Tillman dispensaries of liqnors in that city, consequently there will be what the News and Courier calls "a whisky drought" after July 1. A whisky drought in a State controlled by Democrats will be a novelty.

SENATOR TELLER tells the public that "while financial storms rage in England and Germany bimetalic France is serene and prosperous." Will the Senator vote to put the United States, with its store of silver, on the same basis as France? The coinage of silver has not been free in France for twenty years, and not a legal-tender five-franc piece has been coined out of fresh bullion by the French mints for over ten years. And yet the advocates of the free coinage of silver are always quoting France as if her mints were coining all the silver bullion brought to them. If Senator Teller will vote to do what France did years ago it is all that could be asked by the advocates of sound money.

Law is not an exact science. Judges disagree as well as doctors. There have been five expositions of the law in regard to Sunday opening of the world's fair, no two of them alike, and the end is not yet. First, there was the Attorney-general's opinion construing the act of 1893 and its bearing on the act of 1892; then there was the opinion of Judge Stein, of the State Court, in Chicago; then the diverse opinions of Judges Woods, Grosscup and Jenkins, and now we are to have the final and controlling opinion of the Appellate Court, Chief Justice Fuller presiding. Laymen sometimes say a lawyer will give an opinion on any side of any question for pay, It looks as if the opinions of learned judges in expounding the law were apt to be colored by their personal views. I may be heresy, but we doubt the in-Brancy of courts.

THE action of the government in landing marines and sailors from the warship Atlanta at Santa Fe, Nicaraguh, seems to have caused a good deal of excitement in that country. It was construed by the people as a forcible occupation of the country, and this view was strengthened by the fact that the troops established a camp, placed artillery in position and made other arrangements as if for the purpose of withstanding a siege or establishing a base of operations. A special telegram from Mana-

gua says: Crowds from this city went to Santa Fe to see "Los Americanitos." as the invalers are called, and it is feared, unless some precautions are taken, or a satisfactory explanation is given, serious trouble may result. The rabble, which composes the greater part of the crowd, is fearfully enraged and considers the act as a hostile invasion. Incited by the conservatives, principally by the clergy, these people say the new government has sold the country to the Americans, that this is only the first step toward taking possession, and that a number of other American warships with reinforcements aboard are on the way.

Of course the troops were landed for the sele purpose of protecting the canal property, but it seems to have been done very abruptly and in a way calculated to excite and alarm the Nicaraguans. From this distance it looks as if the time to have landed the troops was when the revolution was in progress and the property was threatened, and not after the | is made up, but which cannot be de-

revolution had ended and a new government was established. It is probable that the next news from Nicaragua will state that the troops have been withdrawn, and it will not be surprising if the government has to apologize for having landed them. It has very much the appearance of an ill-considered and unjustifiable act.

THE PENDING ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

The general election which will occur in Germany on Thursday is exciting a great deal of interest in that country. The election is for members of the Reichstag, corresponding to our House of Representatives, though somewhat larger, having 397 members to 356 in the House. The overshadowing issue in the election is the army bill, for the success of which the Emperor has shown extreme anxiety. By the law of 1887 the peace footing of the army was fixed at 468,409 men until March 31, 1894. A bill prepared by the government and defeated at the last session of the Reichstag increased the peace footing of the army to 492,068 men from October 1, 1893, to April 1, 1894. Although the proposed increase is not large, it involves additional burdens for the people and represents the spirit of militarism of which Emperor William is so conspicuous an embodiment. The coming elections will turn largely on this issue. If the government obtains a majority the measure will be put through without delay; otherwise the Emperor may resort to extreme measures to prevent its defeat. We are not sure whether the Constitution would permit him to dissolve the Reichstag without convening it and appeal again to the people, but he will not hesitate to use all the power at his command to secure the passage of the measure. A Hamburg paper which is understood to reflect Prince Bismarck's views, and for which he occasionally writes himself, commenting on the course of the government in dissolving reichstags opposed to its pet measures, says it suggests the reply of the medical candidate in Moliere's comedy as to what he should do with a patient under certain circumstances. His answer was, "Bleed him and purge him." "But what if he got worse?" was suggested. "Then bleed and purge him

again," was the reply. While the army bill is the great issue, there are many minor ones and a corresponding number of factions. The Socialists are very strong, well organized and active. They had thirty-five members in the last Reichstag, and expect to elect at least sixty on Thursday. They do not want to elect too many, as they have to pay their members, and it is expensive. In addition to the Socialists there is a strong anti-Jew faction, besides agrarians, protectionists, freetraders, free conservatives, old conservatives, national liberals, centrists, extremists and several other factions with unpronounceable German names. As Germany enjoys universal suffrage in the election of members of the Reichstag there is an unlimited field for the exercise of German independence and individuality in forming factions, and no doubt a great many voters will flock by themselves.

TWO OF MANY FALLACIES.

A copy of a paper containing the address to the people of the United States by the Transmississippi Congress, written by Mr. J. S. Dougherty, of Texas, has been received, so marked as to call special attention to the four columns devoted to the subject. Doubtless it will be circulated for the purpose of attempting to stem the growing opposition to the free coinage of silver under the existing ratio. It is illogical from beginning to end, and full of misstatements like the following:

But if free coinage is such a good thing for the United States why did we from 1793 to 1873 coin so little silver when we had tree coinage? lait a fact that we did coin little? Let us see. From 1792 to 1878 inclusive, we produced in the United States but \$189,900,000 worth of silver, and of that we coined \$157,489,898.30.

True, the coinage of silver during the period named was \$157,489,898.30; but how much of it came under the freecoinage system? Just \$8,045,467 in standard silver dollars, and no more. The rest was in fractional silver coins. In 1853, because the silver in the fractional silver coins was worth more as bullion than as coin, the weight was reduced and the government purchased the bullion for such coins, as it now does, and they became a limited legal tender, as they now are. The reason that no more legal-tender silver dollars were coined from 1793 to 1873 was because our ratio from 1834 onward was about 16 to 1, while that of Europe was 1512 to 1, which made the bullion in a standard dollar worth more than 100 cents in gold. Consequently American silver went to Europe. Therefore the statement is deceptive. Before the coinage act of 1878 silver was not an important element in our money, because 412.5 grains of silver were worth more in the market of the world than 25.8 grains of gold. One other misleading state-

ment is as follows: Turn to the Financial Chronicle of Sept. 5, 1891, and you will find that the average cost of wheat in Great Britain for 1887. 1888 and 1889 was 50s 10d per quarter, while in 1890 it was 35s 3d, or about 12 cents per bushel higher than the previous years, and the short crop of wheat in Europe did not

Here, again, the writer's figures are deceptive. The average price of wheat, month by month, in Chicago, during 1887, was 75 cents; in 1888, 85.4 cents; in 1889, 88.6 cents; in 1890, 88.7 cents. For 1887 the average price of silver ballion per otace was 97.8 cents; 1888, 94 cents; 1889, 93.6 cents; 1890, 101.6 cents. The object of the writer is to show that the price of wheat goes up and down with the price of silver bullion. During the first three years above quoted, silver bullion fell 4.2 cents an ounce, while the average price of wheat rose 13.6 cents. The passage of the Sherman law gave silver bullion a sharp rise during a few months and then a swift decline followed. The foregoing comparisons show the futility of the attempt to make it appear that the market prices of silver bullion and

wheat rise and fall together. These are samples of the fallacies of which the address of the silver congress

tected unless the reader has all the statistics relative to prices and coinage at hand-a fact which the writer seems to appreciate the value of to his sort of misrepresentation.

It speaks well for business conditions in Indianapolis that the only two suspensions which occurred here during the recent financial stringency were but temporary, and both establishments will resume in a few days under very favorable auspices. We allude to the Capital National Bank and the Premier Steel Company. The former will resume with unimpaired capital and an entirely new set of officers, while the latter, after paying all its creditors in full, will reorganize on a broader basis and with a large increase of capital. These speedy resumptions are indicative of the general condition of local business, which is exceptionally sound and healthy. It is doubtful if there is another city in the country that is enjoying a larger degree of healthy prosperity and where business is on a more solid and satisfactory basis than in Indianapolis.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CAFFREY, of Louisiana, speaking of the sugar situation, says: "I believe that a tariff of 11/2 or cents will be put on sugar, and I have the assurances of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle that they are favorable to a tarift on

So says an exchange, and such a tariff on sugar would be in harmony with the theory of a revenue or free-trade tariff; still, it is doubtful if a Democratic Copgress will dare restore one-quarter or one-third the present price to the great luxury of the poor which a Republican Congress and President took off. There are things which the Democratic party in Congress and in the White House the price of sugar should be one of them.

THE special events of the week in the world's fair grounds are as follows: Today the Spanish government headquarters opens with reception to the Princess Eulalia; to-morrow France celebrates; Thursday is German day and the Indiana building will be dedicated; Friday, Illinois press day; Saturday, Bunker Hill day and dedication of Massachusetts building. In addition to these principal events there will be many minor ones.

THE pictures which some syndicate is sending to newspapers as the likeness of ex-Governor Robinson, of the Borden case, represent him as wearing a mustache with a clean shaven face. As a matter of fact, the distinguished gentleman shaves his upper lip and lets the beard grow on his face. Bendes, he would sooner be taken for an old-fashioned New England rural preacher than the semi-tough which these pictures indicate.

MR. CLEVELAND is recognizing his obligations to the Populists. Mr. N. B. Ashby. of Iowa, the new consul to Ireland, who, by the way, 18 a native of Montgomery county. Indiana, was lecturer and organizer for the National Farmers' Alliance. He was a Republican until 1888, and went off on the tariff question.

THE Chicago reception to Princess Eulalia ought to afford rare opportunity for the genial and adaptatious Eugene Field to throw some more large, ragged bricks of sarcasm at the people of the town in which he gets his living.

READER, Greentown, Ind.: There is no law for the taxation of paid-up stock in building and loan associations in this State. Such a bill was before the last Legislature, but did not pass.

CABLE cars are running in New York city. That wild state of alarm which used to distinguish the New York "jay" on Western streets will soon be of the past.

LET not the awful thought intrude that the Spanish Infanta regards her American trip in the light of a hyper-refined slumming tour.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Sectable. "Sociable," said Mudge to a friend of his. "Why, that fellow wouldn't be in a deaf and dumb asylum twenty minutes without getting on speaking terms with all the inmates."

Contradictory. Mrs. Figg-That boy is getting more and more like you every day. It is all I can do to manage Mr. Figg-It strikes me that those two state-

ments don't consist a little bit.

Prepared for Objections, Patroness-Why-you have painted the date Artist-That is a small matter, ma'am. The

date is put in in erasible paint. You can have it advanced at any time you wish.

New Theory.

Professor Potterby-Mr. Fresh, why are the avage races beardless Fresh-It is an example of the survival of the fittest. It was but natural that the man with whiskers should be detected by his enemy, when

trying to steal upon him unawares. "In what way could a man's whiskers contribute to such a result, Mr. Fresh?" "By the sound of the wind blowing through them."

He Saved Robert Lincoln's Life.

The following incident was related to a gentleman by Mr. Booth some time ago and has never been published: In the summer of 1877 Mr. Booth was standing on a ratiroad platform waiting for a train. He noticed a gentleman standing near him, apparently with the same object, and saw that he seemed engrossed in his own meditation. Presently the gentleman stepped from the platforn to a track and began walking upon it, entirely oblivious to his surroundings. Just at this moment an engine which had been getting water from a tank near at hand began backing up the track, Mr. turning round, saw it only when it was within a few feet of his absent-minded companions. On the impulse of the moment, without attempting to arouse the man to a sense of his danger-there was not time for this-Mr. Booth stepped forward and, cintching him by the arm. lifted him almost bodily upon the platform. So near was the engine that it struck the man's heels as they

The rescued gentleman was so overcome when he realized his danger that he could only bow his thanks and give his hand to his preserver. It happened that Mr. Ford. in whose theater at Washington Presdent Lincoln was assassinated by Mr. Booth's brother, witnessed the scene described above. Stepping forward, he said excitedly: "Mr. Booth, do you know who that man was!" "No," was the reply. "It was," said Mr. Ford, "Robert Lincoln-President Lincoln's son." Mr. gave him more satisfaction than could be

represented in any other way. In relating this Booth mentioned the fact that the only vote which he ever cast was for Mr. Lincoln when he ran for President the second time.

Male and Female Graduates. Kansas City Times.

This is the season when an eighteenyear-old girl says that the future is full of roses and sunlight, while ten minutes later a boy of nineteen will show conclusively that everything is going to the demnition

GEN. HARRISON AT THE FAIR

The Ex-President Views Some of the Wonders of the Great "White City,"

And Tells a Reporter the American People Should Show Their Approval of the Enterprise by Giving It Liberal Patronage.

He Will Deliver the Oration at the Dedication of the Indiana Building,

And Will Spend a Week in Sight-Seeing-Enlalia Puts in Another Day at the Grounds to the Worry of the Officials.

CHICAGO, June 12 .- Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, like thousands of other private citizens, availed himself of an opportunity to see the world's fair to-day. With "Baby" McKee, now quite a boy in knickerbockers, as a companion, he walked and rode through the wide driveways between the buildings and looked with interest on the many wonderful sights to be seen. He was jostled in the crowd like common humanity, and enjoyed the day. Ex-President Harrison arrived in Chica-

go from Indianapolis this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKee, Master McKee, Miss Swan and Mrs. Dimmick and was joined here by Senator and Mrs Morrill. The party was driven to the Lakota Hotel, where the party will be the guests of President Palmer during the remainder of the week. The ex-President will deliver the oration at the dedication of the Indiana State building on Thursday, and he decided that, inasmuch as he would scarcely dare do, and the increasing of be required here on that day, he would spend the week here sight-seeing.

The distinguished party arrived at the exposition at 11:30 o'clock, in carriages, President Palmer acting as escort. Entrance was made at the west end of Midway Plaisance without any demonstration, and from there the party was driven directly to the Administration Building. The rotunds of the building was filled with people at the time. Some one shouted, "There goes ex-President Harrison." Instantly the crowd cheered and Mr. Harrison acknowledged the ovation by raising his hat and bowing to the crowd. The party was escorted to President Palmer's reception room, where they remained for an hour resting and viewing the scene from the east window overlooking the peristile and the grand basin. The ex-President signified a desire to take a ride on the lagoon, and President Palmer's electric launch was at once ordered to the front of the Administration Building, and for an hour the "White City" was viewed as the launch went sailing over the lagoon. Carbuildings during the day. At 2 o'clock President Palmer entertained the party at lunch in the Administration Building. The ex-President and party will spend the remainder of the week visiting points of in-

To a reporter the ex-President stated that the exposition was far in advance of anything which be had anticipated, and that he had viewed the many sights with great interest. When questioned regarding the Sunday-opening controversy, he stated that he did not wish to be quoted, but that it seemed that the fair would have pros-pered better if no controversy had oc-curred. "The American people," he said. "should put its stamp of approval on the fair by liberally attending and seeing the wonders of the world grouped together for their inspection."

EULALIA CAN'T KEEP AWAY. Princess Enlalia came out to the fair again to-day, arriving in the morning and remaining until late in the afternoon. The Infanta, in following the bent of her own whimsical will, has given the officials of the fair a pretty chase, and they don't relish the task imposed on them. They object to paying all the attention to the Infanta to which she is entitled, but Commander Davis and others, who are playing escort to her Highness, expect Columbian gnards to be at every point where she passes and at every place she enters, although no notice is given of the party's movements. By some mysterious intuition several thousand visitors learned the places which the Infanta would visit during the day, and at every entrance there was a crowd, comely women who were determined not to leave until they had seen the Princess. When she with her escort left the Palmer House in the morning they were driven to the pier on the lake front, where a private steam yacht was called. The lake was smooth, so the Princess enjoyed the trip to the White City. At the pier, near the battleship Illinois, the yacht stopped. The Princess was taken to the lagoon at the foot of Agricultural Hall. A landing was made there and the royal party took seats in chairs. The Princess was pushed to the White Horse Inn, where luncheon was served in the private dining room. Seats were provided for twenty, but only twelve sat at the table. Two city detectives from the central station were in attendance to keep watch over the

After remaining an hour and a half in the inn made famous in the "Pickwick Papers" of Dickens, the chair-pushers pushed their way through the lines of people to the model of the cliff dwellers' habitation in the ethnological section of the park. President Putnam, of Cambridge, chief of the department, received the party and escorted the Princess to an elevated seat, which rested on Indian blankets of gaudy colors and skins of wild animals. The nearly extinct tribe of Quackuhl Indian braves, squaws and pappooses from Vanconver Island, B. C., danced out of their cave, resplendent in trappings, head aress and blanket robes. For half an hour these queer aborigines went through their gyrations and contortions for the edification and amusement of the Infanta, who smiled and chatted and received information from

Professor Putnam. The dwelling was filled with people who had paid their way in to see the Princess. and they followed the party in the chairs to the convent of La Ribida. The paths and entrance to the convent were packed with people, but the Infanta only smiled and spent another half hour within the walls seeing the Columbian relics and other kindred exhibits. The next move was to take a ride on a special train on the intermurial electric road and the visit was ended. The return journey to the city was made in Hobart C. Taylor's tally-ho. In the evening the Princess and her party were the guests of honor at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor at their residence.

To-morrow is to be "Spanish day" and the Princess will come to the grounds about noon and remain until late in the evening. The Spanish section in the Manufactures Building will be opened about 2 o'clock by the Infanta and the Spanish exhibit in Agricultural Hail shortly after. The party will go over the foreign quarter when the Spanish building will be opened. There will be no ceremonies, the Princess having given it out that anything of an official nature would be disagreeable to ber. June 17 having been designated as Brooklynday, the Brooklyn committee on arrangements has prepared great attractions for all those who desire to participate in the celebration, whether as individuals or as societies. Tickets for three months, round trip from Brooklyn to Chicago, will be sold for \$28, beginning June 16. A ticket good for transportation and a seven Booth afterward said that this act of his | days' stay in Chicago has been arranged for costing \$72.50. Special trains will be decorated flags and will carry the insignia and emblems of Brooklyn and Brooklyn societies which will be represented. The official programme contemplates an extensive celebration, in which representatives of prominent organizations and societies will take part. The National Guard. Grand Army, volunteer firemen, police, Royal Arcanum, singing and social societies, school teachers, merchants and learned professions will be represented. Mexico came to the front at the world's

Escobar pushed aside the curtains and allowed the visitors to see the Mexican display in the Agricultural Building. The paid admissions at the world's fair grounds were 75,972.

Enlalia Wili Not Visit Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12 .- Colonel Bryan, the Governor's special messenger, returned this evening from Chicago bearing the reply of the Infanta Eulalia to Governor Altgeld's invitation to visit Springfield and be the guest of himself and wife at the executive mansion. The infanta declined for lack of time, as she leaves Chicago on Wednesday for New

PURSUING THE WHISKY TRUST.

lork.

Attorney-General Maloney Preparing to Strike a Deadly Blow at the Combine.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. PEORIA. III.. June 12.—There is an ominous quiet about the Whisky Trust office in this city, but it is the calm before the storm. The suit of Attorney genera! Maloney will be heard in Chicago the 23d inst. Some new and startling evidence has been discovered by him, bearing upon the case. It has been ascertained that he has secured a number of affidavits from distillers, both in Chicago and Peoria, which have given the Attorney-general evidence that will strike a mortal blow at the trust and which fully justifies his action in the case and exceeds his most sanguine anticipations when he first undertook the case. New papers were filed by nim against the Whisky Trust in the Circuit Court at Chicago last week and to which the Whisky Trust will have to make answer on the 23d mst. New papers have also been filed against the officers of the trust which embody these charges. Wellinformed parties say that the result of this case will be the forfeiture of the charter of the Whisky Trust and that the Attorneygeneral will further show that the title of the trust is null and void to the distilleries that it claims to own. President Greenbut was seen at his residence this evening. He declined to be interviewed, but stated that papers had been served on him while in Chicago.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

an Indiana Woman Elected President of the Juvenile Workers' institute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.-The city is full of wearers of blue ribbons to-day, who are here from all over the world to attend the thirty-sixth biennial session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which will open a ten days session in the morning. An all day's session of the Juvenile Workers' Institute was held to-day, at which Dr. Oronbyatklia, of Toronto, head of the order, and other noted men spoke, The constitution was amended so that in future the institute will be international in its work. The institute officers President, Mrs. elected were: Brookbank, of Indiana; vice presi dent, Mrs. Charlotte Gray, of Ger many; recording secretary, Mrs. Cors B. Taylor, of Cleveland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. B. Knapp, of Michigan; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Remington, of Des Moines; chaplain, Rev. John Cairns, of Scotland. It was decided to hold the next session of the institute at Washington, D.

BEHEADED BY CLEVELAND.

C., some time next summer.

Postmaster Wood, of Mitchell, Ind., Re moved, J. T. Dilley Given His place. WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President

has made the following appointments: Harry Alvin Hall, United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania; James E. North, collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska.

Postmasters-Joseph T. Dilley, at Mitchell, Ind., vice G. Z. Wood, removed; Willis L. Grimes, at Batavia, Ill., vice J. T. McMaster, deceased; Samuel P. Tufts, at Centralia, Ill., vice W. H. Cullimore, commission expired; Isaac Fielding, at Champaign, Ill., vice J. W. Spalding, removed; James S. Wilson, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., vice J. T. Stansfield, resigned; John W. Potter, at Rock Island, Ill., vice H. Wells, removed.

Offers of Silver Rejected. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Acting Director Preston, of the mint bureau, Treasury Department, to-day rejected all but one offer of silver. A dozen offers ranging from 83.39 to 83.78 cents per ounce were made. He accepted the offer at 83.39 cents, and made a counter offer to all the others at 83.40 cents. His action was very unusual but his course in rejecting the offers at the higher figures was approved by Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Preston states that the figures were very much higher in proportion than the price of silver to-day in London which price guides the Tressury Department in its purchases. The total purchases amounted to 668,000 ounces at 83.39 and 83.40 cents.

Indianians Pardoned,

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The President to-day granted pardons as follows: Geo. W. Howell and Edward Tibbetts, of Missouri, convicted of violation of the interstate commerce act, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, and pay a fine of \$3,000; Orlando Doles, Scott Doles and John Russell, of Indiana, sentenced to pay \$50 fine for violation of the McKinley law, on condition that they pay \$10 fine.

New Indiana Postmasters. WASHINGTON, June 12. - Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana,

English, Crawford county, Mrs. Malissa Bird, vice H. C. Jackson, removed; Evanston, Spencer county, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, vice B. F. Jordan, resigned; McNatts, Wells county, Maggie E. Good, vice J. G. Click, resigned; Porter, Porter county, Henry Dabbert, vice J. H. Busse, re-

General Notes,

Some weeks ago the Secretary of the interior gave a hearing to all parties interested in transportation and other privileges in the Yellowstone National Park To-day Assistant Secretary Sims decided through the park should be granted to W. S. Dickson and A. W. Chadbourne, of Livingston, Mont.; M. J. Johnson and A. Lyean, of Boseman, Mont.

Secretary Gresham has heard nothing of the threatened trouble between the marines of the Atlanta and populace at Greytown. Nicaragua, and at the Navy Department no credence is attached to the story, for the marines were withdrawn soon after they were landed by order of the department, with instructions not to put them ashore except in an emergency.

During the eleven months ended May 31 1893, the values of the exports of breadstuffs were \$173,069,261, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year \$272,476,023, a decrease of \$99,406,762. Of this decrease \$64,674,765 was in wheat, \$21,-015,317 corn, \$10,035,134 rye, \$2,943,875 oats and \$737,671 barley, corn meal, oat meal and wheat flour.

The Steamer Nyack Safe. CLEVELAND, June 12.-The passenger steamer Nyack, which left Buffalo Saturday night with a large excursion party for the world's fair, and which was reported as having foundered last night, arrived here safe this morning at 9 o'clock. The vessel encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Buffalo and put into Erie yesterday morning until the storm moderated.

The steamer proceeded to Chicago to-day.

Thought to Be Banker Schaffner's Body. MILWAUKEE, June 12 .- The remains of an unknown man, which were discovered in the river yesterday, are believed to be those of Hermann Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker, who disappeared on the 3d inst., shortly after his failure. The description of the body agrees in many respects with the description of Schaffner sent out by the Chicago police.

Cut His Sweetheart's Throat,

was fataliy wounded to-day by George Nixon, a young farmer, ten miles east of here. He was a suitor and she repelled his advance. Nixon attacked ber with a razor and nearly severed the jugular vein. Miss Webb tought desperately and called for help, but the rescuers came too late. Nixon fair, to-day, when Commissioner Ronoulo | is now in jail.

EXCLUDED BY THE JUSTICES

Lizzie Borden's Testimony at the Inquest Will Not Be Used Against Her.

Testimony of Dr. Dolan, Who Said Mrs. Borden Was Killed First, and That a Woman

Might Have Inflicted the Fatal Blows.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 12.-The court room where the Borden murder trial is being held was again crowded this morning, one half of the people present being women. A few minutes before court opened counsel on both sides were summoned into the private room of the presiding justices for consultation. Miss Borden came into court at 8:50 and took her seat within the bar looking somewhat haggard, and in answer to an inquiry from Governor Robinson as to her rest last night, her words and manner indicated that she did not pass a pleasant night. The consultation lasted twenty minutes. After court was open and the jury polled, the officers were directed to retire the jury until they were sent for, pending the arguments to follow. Mr. Moody then addressed the court saying he understood the discussion now to be opened was that of the admissibility of the defendant's declarations at the inquest when under suspicion before her arrest. Mr. Moody spent three quarters of an hour maintaining the admissibility on authority, principle and practice, allowing the rule to be that testimony is admissible if voluntary and arguing that the defendant's conduct and declarations, showing consciousness of guilt, would be admissible even if the defense should claim that a confession would not be. During the argument the prisoner was affected with a sudden indisposition and was led from the room by the

At the conclusion of Mr. Moody's address ex-Governor Robinson argued eloquently that the facts showed that the defendant's declarations were not voluntary. Then he discussed the authorities, which, he claimed, admitted the testimony only when facts were different from those here. Ex-Governor Robinson closed his argument by stating the doctrine that the prisoner cannot be compelled to testify against herself. Mr. Moody, at 11 o'clock, replied for the State, claiming that the facts showed the testimony voluntary and corresponding with those in cases where similar

testimony was admitted. When Mr. Moody had concluded his address the justices withdrew for consultation. The prisoner was then brought back to the court room, and talked earnestly with ex-Governor Robinson while awaiting the justices' return. She appeared more animated than at any time before during the trial. The court reconvened at 12:3 and delivered a decision excluding the testimony. The prisoner was visibly affected by the court's decision excluding her testimony at the inquest, and remained some minutes with her face covered with her

The jury returned, and at 12:42 Dr. Albert C. Dedrick was called. He testified to an examination of the bodies on the afternoon of the murder. In his opinion Mrs. Borden

Patrolman Joseph Hyde was then called, and described seeing the prisoner, with Miss Russell, go down cellar with a pail to the water closet and sink at 8:45 on the night after the murder. The prisoner made a second visit to the cellar alone a few minutes later. On cross-examination he said they had a light, but Miss Russell looked nervous.

After a recess the Fall River city records were read to show the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, and the age of prisoner. Medical Examiner Dolan was then called. Dr. Dolan identified the carpet taken from the floor under Mr. Borden's head, described the condition of the blood found with each body, that of Mr. Borden being warm and dripping, and that of Mrs. Borden coagulated. Witness examined the milk used by the Bordens, Aug. 3 and 4. and identified the hatchets shown him on the day of the murder. He described the position of both bodies when found, and the condition of the rooms where found. The blue dress that has figured in the case before was brought into court. Dr. Dolan said Mr. Jennings had given him the blue dress and waist and the white skirt. On the white one was one spot of blood, a spot about the size of a pin's head. A cast of Mr. Borgen's head was introduced and handed to the Doctor so that he might explain how the wounds were located. One of the wounds was four inches long, another was half an inch longer than that. Miss Borden, when the cast of her father's head was brought in, covered her eyes with her fan. She did not remove it even when addressed by lawyer Adams. The Doctor took one of the hatchets, and, with its blade against the cast, illustrated how the hatchet had struck the old man's skull.

"In your opinion, could the wounds you found upon the head of Mrs. Borden have been inflicted by a woman of ordinary strength?" the Doctor was asked. "Yes," was the reply.

"How long, in your opinion, was Mrs. Borden dead before Mr. Borden? "About an hour and a half or two hours." At this point court adjourned until to-

How Miss Borden Conducts Her Fight,

New Bedford Letter in New York Tribune. Lizzie Borden is fighting, fighting dauntlessly, fighting desperately. She is taking no chances and losing no advantage. She, personally, Lizzie Borden, the accused woman, is no small part of the force engaged in this strange conflict. Her perceptions are keen, her store of resources rich and readily drawn upon. She sees the significance of every word that falls from the witnesses' lips. She sees how accusation can be denied and insinuation blunted. When the police officers brag of the thoroughness of the search they made, she pours in promptings upon her counsel, and compels the witnesses to say that they did nos see this, did not see that and gave no heed to the other. When they tell of their conversations with her on the afternoon of the murder and on the several days that followed, and when they repeat something that seems suggestive of guilt, she whispers into her lawyer's ear, and he at once wants to know if she did not also say something else as plainly indicative of innocence, Lizzie Borden is not a coward, and she does not look like a devil. She has more than ordinary self-command, whatever that may signify. All her faculties and all her strength are being employed to rescue her from the awful fate impending. She seems to be conscious of nothing but the peril she is in, and she stands before it, not weakly nor doubtfully, but facing wherever it most hardly threatens, and not often facing in vain. All the women hereabouts seem to have

made up their minds that Lizzie Borden is guilty. They don't think she cries enough. One or two have softened a little since she fainted in court the other day, and perhaps if she would faint regularly or seb and sigh at frequent intervals during the day, instead of occupying berself in suggesting to her counsel facts that go to prove her innocence, she might receive from some of her sex, at least, some kindly glances. They troop into the court-room, scores of them, and stare at her and point at her, and say how hard she looks, but they never speak a word to her or offer the slightest indication of sympathy. Perhaps she does not need it; perhaps she is just as well off without it. There are no women on the jury, but only twelve hard-headed, serious-looking men, who will probably want to be convinced that she has really done something to deserve it before they agree to send her to the gallows. It is pretty safe to say that they won't send her merely because she does not faint and cry.

Murderer Osmond Killed at Sing Sing. Sing Sing, N. Y., June 12, -John L. Osmond was electrocuted this morning, at 11:49 o'clock, in the presence of the usual

number of witnesses. Osmond was convicted of the murder of CLINTON, Ill., June 12.-Miss Sue Webb | his wife Mary and his cousin, John C. Burchell's apartments, No. 608 Third avenue, New York city. He became jealous of his cousin, and after repeated quarrels lert the house, and Mrs. Osmond began divorce proceedings. He went to the flat on Oct. S. 1891, and killed the woman and her ad-